



Root on Other Leg.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

Biblical Charge.

A Sign of the Times.

Is Politeness Worth While?

Captain Dollar's Farewell.

That tremendous sentence which declares that the way of the transgressor is hard has lasted down the centuries. It fits somehow into what everyone innately wants to believe. But sometimes I think that I have seen and still see some rather nifty transgressors whose way appears to be pretty easy. Observing the experiences of those who are least to be called transgressors in a world populated wholly, as we are required to believe, by sinners, I want at times to amend the sentence, and remark that the way of the righteous is tough, or words to that effect. It is the Christian Extension Movement that brings forth these remarks.

The movement was planned and is being carried out, solely as a means of bettering the religious and moral condition of the city. Of that there can be no more question than that we get daylight from the sun. No local people are making anything out of it, and if anyone imported for the work is making anything, he is being paid by local men and women who are digging into their own pockets for the money. Now comes criticism because the movement is said to be not democratic enough and not full enough of enthusiasm. After hiring a downtown theater located in the midst of the saloon district for the meetings, the sponsors are criticized because they don't get enough of the unsaved population at the gatherings, and because, it is said, they don't whoop it up enough. If they had good hot revivalistic excitement the criticism would probably be harsher because of undue excitement. I am told that there was a decision—somewhat against Mr. Butler's views—against any emotionalism. So many critics are overlooking the palpable fact that there can be no other motive for this great movement, no other incentive for the hard work, than the truly Christian desire to help our fellowmen, and fastening upon details to criticize rather than upon the splendid grounds for appreciation. This sort of carping is what make me say that the way of the righteous is hard.

Do you know what is the matter with the agreement between the Taft League Republican leaders and the Honorable Cupid? It is that neither sides trusts the other at all. Never was there a more absurd, or degrading or ineffective agreement. "We will keep all our differences out of the local party convention," said the rival camps—and then they proceeded to hustle to get control of the convention. And both saw at once that the agreement was a very broad political farce. How keep out of the convention a political rumpus agitated among the people? Who is going to stop the honorable delegate from Kahoolawe from rising in all his representative glory and resolving, in the name of the people, on any subject that he thinks fit? And if the gentleman from Rabbit Island seconds the resolution, what are those who made an agreement to be good long ahead of the convention going to do about it? For two or three leaders to decide what a party convention shall take up is a pretty nifty proposition anyhow. But for them to come to a mutual private agreement that it shall not give any consideration to the most widely discussed political issue in the Territory, is Pickwickian. Despite their paper agreement, both sides realize this—and are hustling to control the convention.

I always like to read Judge Kingsbury's charges to grand juries. Another one came in the mail yesterday, and as usual it was worth while. "The third chapter of Genesis," said his honor in the course of his remarks, "might well be made a part of every charge to a grand jury. Read it and then form a cosmos of criminal law."

This is original, and I hope my mention of it will cause readers of The Advertiser to turn to their Bibles and peruse the stately narrative contained in that third chapter. I think that if the judge believes it should be a part of every charge to a grand jury he should have incorporated it in his address. From my knowledge of Maui I suspect that there are jurors on the island who haven't read it, or have forgotten it, and perhaps even some who haven't a Bible lying around at home so that they can read the chapter now.

I have seen a letter this week which encourages me, and at the same time it draws attention once more to that "particular locality" phrase used by the president of the central improvement club, a phrase that has rankled in many a breast. People do not like to be told that theirs is not a "particular locality" and have a billboard urging them to "Come to the Meeting" stuck before their doorsteps to rub it in.

The letter in question is:

Hon. G. R. Carter, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—Knowing your interest in keeping our drive around the Island beautiful and that you and your friends have secured the removal of the Goodrich Signs, I thought it would please you and them to know that I have concluded to take mine down, and join in the movement to preserve the natural beauty of Oahu's chief asset. Sincerely yours, J. W. KERSHNER.

This shows that progress is being made in the fight to preserve the natural beauties of Hawaii, despite the Christian Extension management. The number of local users of billboard space is decreasing and will continue to decrease until the only spoilers of the natural beauties of the city and island are the mainlanders.

It will be noted in the letter quoted that the automobile people have been able to drive the Goodrich Tire signs away from the country roadsides, and they did it by notifying the manufacturers of these tires that they objected to the advertising and would use other tires while the Goodrich signs stayed up. As the tire people were advertising to sell and not to prevent sales, they promptly took the hint.

Now, if the wealthy people of the city—and the auto owners who drive for pleasure are the wealthy ones—object to having their views spoiled by billboards in the country, why can't they get in and help their less fortunate neighbors, who have to make a trolley ride to Waikiki take the place of an auto trip around the island? The trolley trippers are now forced to journey between rows of glaring signs, put up because the auto owners patronize them. Let auto owners apply a little of the Golden Rule in this business and do not make others suffer what they would not suffer themselves. Do not, in other words, encourage the presence of a billboard before your less fortunate neighbor's home, when you would not tolerate one opposite your own front gate.

In many respects Honolulu is improving splendidly, but in the matter of billboards we are not improving fast enough. The good example of Mr. Kershner points the way, however, and should encourage other business men to fall in line for a Better and More Beautiful Honolulu.

Is politeness worth while? Has it financial value? Is it or should it be part of a business man's stock in trade? I have been pondering of late over these questions and this other companion query.

Why is it that every so often one runs across men whose little brief author-

ity seems to have gone to their heads, swelling those otherwise useful members out of gear. You know you do meet such more often than is agreeable, men who occupy positions that given them a vantage point from which to smite their fellows with the staff of surly impoliteness and grumpy ungraciousness.

The man I have in mind is, as illustrating this particular freak of human nature sours on the world because it has looked too long and selfishly at its own insides, is Purser H. A. Jerome, of the steamer Mongolia. It is partly because he occupies the position he does that makes his behavior so exceptionally obnoxious and started me to wondering. As I understand it, the purser of an ocean liner is placed there to make friends for his company, and his other work, while there is a lot of it, is supposed to be more or less subservient to this great aim.

If I am wrong—and it is quite possible, of course, that I may be—then doubtless Purser Jerome is filling his billet to the satisfaction of all concerned, for I am told he is efficient as a clerk. But, if I am right, why, there is nothing to it but that he is falling down on his job most woefully. Personally I am inclined to think that the matter should be taken higher. I can not believe the Pacific Mail company desires to make any foes where it might have friends. No company can afford that. Therefore I think a gentle hint to the grumpy purser from the powers higher up might have a good effect where it is most needed.

After all, it is Jerome and his employers who suffer most from surly conduct. If he desires to insult men asking information, and meets a cheerful greeting with a naughty word or several of them, it does no harm to the man he rebuffs, but surely does harm to him and to the company that pays his wage.

All this is not answering the questions I asked myself in the first place. I should, however, like to have Mr. Jerome's opinion on them as well as the opinion of the men back in San Francisco who employ him. Run in comparative columns of The Advertiser I believe they would make interesting reading.

Capt. Robert Dollar is a man of wide experience and one not easily taken by surprise, but he is telling now of an experience he had recently at Shanghai which brought him up all sails flapping. He had toured China as the representative of the American chambers of commerce, had presented his invitation to the Chinese merchants to visit America at one banquet in Shanghai and had received the acceptance of the invitation at another and had concluded that his work as the American representative was over. Accordingly, he prepared to leave China in an unostentatious way.

Leaving his hotel with his wife, on the morning of March 1, he walked down the Bund towards the jetty, where the tender M. S. Dollar was waiting for him. The Bund appeared to be thronged with people, more than he had ever seen on the street, and the crowd got denser as he neared the jetty. Finally he arrived within sight of his tender and noted that the jetty was lined with troops, while other troops were drawn up on the bank. About this time he ran up against a cordon of police, one of whom ordered him back.

"I want to get down to the jetty, to catch my boat. May I go through?" the captain asked.

"No. No one is allowed to go through here now. We are keeping everyone back," explained the policeman.

"I suppose some big Chinese dignitary is coming?" queried the American, but was told that the troops and the crowd were on hand to do honor to a "European."

Captain and Mrs. Dollar shouldered their way through the crowd, looking for a chance to duck past the police, but were turned back at every point. Finally the captain saw the anxious face of a man he knew, Ching Zung-fu, president of the chamber of commerce. Quickly he hailed him, thinking he might use his influence to sneak him past the soldiers and the zealous police. When the Chinese official caught sight of him, he uttered a joyous shout. "Come on," he said, "everyone is waiting for you. Where have you been?"

"I couldn't get past the police," explained Captain Dollar. "Who is the big man the soldiers are out for?"

"Why, YOU!" said the official. "We are down to say farewell."

Then Captain and Mrs. Dollar passed down between saluting soldiers, escorted by the general in command, with bowing police making way and with thousands cheering.

"It knocked me out," says Captain Dollar, telling of it. "I had to make a speech, but for once I couldn't think of a thing to say. I managed, however, to find words to explain that I accepted the demonstration as one towards America and thank the people in the name of the United States."

Small Talks

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL.—My figures are absolutely correct. Wakefield's are wrong.

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CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR.—The people of America do not realize what opportunities for trade exist for us in China.

PROF. A. R. KELLER.—There will be something doing in this town when all these additional sewer lines are put in on the pumping station.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL SMITH.—It would be a fine thing for the Territory of Hawaii if Secretary of the Interior Fisher would come here and investigate things generally.

ROBERT SMYTHE.—Beside the Liberty theater some one is demonstrating astronomy with a 16-inch telescope. On the sign it promises to give patrons a view of the "Greater's" on the moon.

A. L. C. ATKINSON.—The senate committee is not going to take up the free sugar question until the next month. That being the case, I see no necessity for Kuhio's early return to Washington. Besides, his birthday is on Tuesday.

GOVERNOR FREAR.—We have been working on the waterworks problem for a long time, and shall soon have plenty of facts and figures to go upon. Superintendent Campbell has done a lot of work on it, and will resume the task when he returns.

ROBERT HOENER, Hawaii Loan Fund Commission.—The Advertiser has been right all along in its reports as to the belt road proposition on Hawaii, and I guess it is about right in its sizing up of the reasons for the opposition to the Wilson contract.

DOCTOR PRATT.—Even the classical ones have sympathy for a president of the board of health. I found this the other day in Ruskin: "Any interference which tends to reform and protect the health of the masses is viewed by them as unwarranted interference with their vested right to inevitable disease and death."

E. A. BEENDT.—I didn't take any part in the dispute between Commissioners Wakefield and Campbell about the Alakea wharf figures. There was really nothing before the board, the whole matter having been disposed of at a previous meeting, and all the rest of us had to do was sit back and enjoy the row—if we felt that way.

W. F. BURROWS of Chicago.—The Libby, McNeill & Libby pineapple plant at Koolau will turn out about 110,000 cases of pineapples this season, and probably more. We will probably double our plant for the 1913 season, for we expect to put out an extremely heavy pack then. We expect to enter into an advertising compact with the other pineapple companies and spend about \$75,000 in advertising the Hawaiian product all over the mainland.

FRED W. MACFARLANE.—All this talk about the higher cost of living brought forth a remark from one of the millionaires of America, that it was the cost of higher living. When I was married about a quarter of a century ago living was much cheaper than it is now. I went over some of my bills of twenty-five years ago, and find that commodities for household use are very much higher today. In my own experience it is the higher cost of living and not the cost of higher living which hits the rank and file of the nation.

"SUNNY JIM" McCANDLESS.—Mr. Bockus and myself are going to Los Angeles to make arrangements for the biggest show ever given by Hawaii in a Shriner parade on the mainland. We will have the Arab Patrol over in a short time. Miss Weight leaves on the Wilhelmina to head the Hawaiian section of the parade as Hawaii's Pau Princess. We are taking over 1500 leis, 1000 coconuts, and a few other things. Los Angeles will know that Hawaii is on the map when we finish, for we expect to take all the prizes.

G. F. AFFONSO.—It would appear, by the papers, that it has just been discovered that the Portuguese are "whites." Mr. A. D. Castro is right, in his contention, that Adam was a Portuguese. He (Castro) is great in matters of research. In the Portuguese African colonies there are some two or three millions of "blacks," but they are neither Portuguese nor citizens of the Republic. In the United States we have some fifteen millions of "colored" American citizens, some of them, by the way, a great deal better and smarter men and women than some "whites" care to admit.

FRED BUTLER THE SINGER TELLS OF THE AIMS OF THE CHRISTIAN EXTENSION MOVEMENT

By Fred Butler.

Singer of the Christian Extension Movement.

I have been asked by The Advertiser, "What will this Christian Extension Movement do for Honolulu?"

That question is best answered by an inquiry as to what the movement really is. First of all it has become a movement far broader in its scope than that embraced by the English-speaking protestant churches alone. The Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Korean organizations are all conducting a campaign simultaneously with our own, and are succeeding to a remarkable extent. Moreover, those at the central meetings at the Empire who wish to join or to renew their interest in any church other than those indicated on the cards are given an opportunity to do so.

This means that the spirit of the movement should permeate all parts of Honolulu. Such movements progress slowly at first, but gain in momentum and force each day.

Work Accomplished.

Secondly, I feel sure this campaign has already and in its course will more and more stimulate the life and activity of each church participating. All such effort as this has its immediate subjective effect. Our churches, like

other organizations, need to be aroused once in a while to greater activity; and they are being stirred as the reflex result of their participation in this campaign.

Thirdly, while we are all anxious to see many come into the churches and to see many renew and confirm the vows they once took but put aside, yet an increase in members is by no means the only thing we want; and it is by no means the only result that will come of the campaign.

Harmony Unusual.

Have you stopped to consider that it is, to say the least, unusual to find so many of our churches working together as they are doing? I have heard it often remarked these last few days, and I feel it to be the truth, that whatever the number of new members secured by these meetings, a feeling of unity, of one common aim and plan and purpose, which this movement has given to the different churches is alone worth far more than all the cost and work and effort of these meetings; and I trust it may continue.

I venture to predict that the feeling of a common basis thus established will never be lost in Honolulu; but that the churches will be found working together in the future on many questions concerning the welfare of the city in a way which they have never done before, for we all know that it is united work which counts most. That alone is worth all the effort we have expended.

CRUISER MARYLAND MAY BE ORDERED BACK TO HONOLULU

The cruiser Maryland is to return to Honolulu in the near future, although the date of arrival has not been set. Admiral Cowles has had no official notice of the decision to send the warship back from the South and Central American coasts, but it is rumored among navy officers that the navy department has decided to keep the big ship either in Hawaiian or Asiatic waters. The Maryland after a stay here will probably be sent to the Philippines to join Admiral Southerland's fleet.

Admiral Cowles expects Honolulu to be visited more frequently by warships of the American Navy than ever before. The sending of the Pacific fleet to Honolulu last fall and keeping it here nearly five months is understood to be the forerunner of a series of visits of powerful warships. The reorganization of the Pacific Coast fleet, the rejuvenation of the fleet in Philippine waters and the approaching importance

of Pearl Harbor are regarded in local naval and military circles as portions of a plan to keep warships more or less in Hawaiian waters, thereby keeping three divisions of the fleet constantly strung along the Pacific from the California Coast to China.

Start Storehouse.

The naval work of establishing the Pearl Harbor naval station is just beginning, ground having been broken this week for the erection of the great storehouse. The contracting company is assembling the great steel girders to erect upon the concrete piers of the foundations of the seven industrial buildings.

The drydock development has had many setbacks and may not be completed for a year after the time originally set.

"There will be more traffic in warships than before," was Admiral Cowles' comment yesterday.

The admiral has been in daily touch with Admiral Southerland's fleet since its departure from Honolulu for the Philippines last week.

SAFEGUARDING PEARL HARBOR

Uncle Sam to Provide Against Possibility of Foemen Closing the Channel.

Rigid regulations for the use of Pearl Harbor channel by merchant shipping are being prepared by congress. They will give the commandant of the naval station full power to determine what vessels may use the newly completed and buoyed four-mile long channel leading from the open sea to the inner harbor. For the present the channel is open to whatever navigation may be necessary for the merchant marine, but when the naval station is completed the special regulations will be issued.

The waters of Pearl Harbor are not included in the scheme for naval development, but the channel, hewed out of coral to a width of 600 feet and a depth of thirty-seven feet for a length of about four miles, may be considered as having been done for the particular use of the United States. The upper and lower locks, to be reached by shipping, must be by way of the naval channel. Just how congress will regard the navy's need of an exclusive channel is not known here, but it is known that a bill has been presented to congress for consideration, dealing with the problem of commercial use of the channel.

Keeping Secrets.

Much may depend upon the character of naval and military works under way on the two reservations which adjoin the channel and locks. The United States is taking a more rigid view of the necessity for keeping information regarding fortifications more or less secret and for preventing photographs being taken of them indiscriminately.

The navy is understood, also, to have taken cognizance of the fact that the entire fleet, if anchored in Pearl Harbor opposite the drydock, could easily be bottled up by a foreign power. The bottling would be worse than that of Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, but the means employed would be about the same. The scuttling of two steamers in the channel leading to Pearl Harbor would effectually block navigation in the channel, and prevent the fleet from being a factor in the defense of the Hawaiian Islands in time of war. A power which can declare war at a moment's notice, say local navy men could well arrange to have two or three of its steamers in Pearl Harbor on legitimate commercial business. At the psychological moment with a hostile fleet steaming towards the Islands they add, war could be declared, the ships scuttled in the channel, and landings effected by the opposing fleet.

See Possibilities.

This phase of the possibilities of

"bottling" of the American fleet has been presented to naval and military officers and they recognize the seriousness of such a situation confronting the Island defenders. Admiral Cowles has had no information on this phase of the matter, and is not aware of the reasons which have led to the introduction in congress of special legislation for the use of the channel.

"There will not be an unlimited use of the channel by commercial vessels," said the admiral yesterday. "There will be no use of the channel by night, and at times when any works are under way, the use of the channel might be prohibited. Discretion will be given the commandant of the station to say what may pass through the channel, and when."

"Although the channel is wide, and is as straight as could be made, at least under the first dredging contract, a vessel would need a very powerful searchlight to 'navigate' it by night. There was more or less obstruction when the cruiser California made the first trip up and down the channel, but these obstructions will not be there when the channel is regularly opened for navigation."

The channel is being marked and buoyed by officers of the navy, the United States tug Navajo being used for the purpose. The work is practically completed.

THE TEST TIME

Honolulu People Cannot Demand Stronger Proof of Merit.

The test of time is what tells the tale. The public is quick to discover misrepresentations and merit alone will stand the test of time. Long ago, many grateful people in this locality publicly endorsed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; they do so still. Would these statements be confirmed if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills did not possess lasting merit? The following testimony should convince the most skeptical Honolulu reader.

Mrs. James H. Keister, 1711 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says: "I suffered for many years from kidney complaint. My back was weak and whenever I did any extra housework, I suffered from a severe ache across my loins. I slept poorly and was in misery most of the time. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills helped me from the first and the contents of two boxes removed my trouble." (Statement given November 9, 1908.)

A Lasting Effect.

Mrs. Keister was interviewed on April 13, 1910 and she said: "The sure Doan's Backache Kidney Pills effected in my case has been permanent. I willingly confirm all I have previously said about this remedy." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.